

THE INCREASING  
DEMAND PROVES  
THE  
POPULARITY OF

# MOOSE HEAD

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MANUFACTURERS  
OF CENTRAL  
UNION TOBACCO

## WEATHER REPORT

Strong north-east winds,  
fair and cold tonight and  
on Friday.

Roper & Thompson

Bar. 29.94  
Ther. 42

# The Evening Advocate

"By Union the smallest  
states thrive, by dissent  
the greatest are damaged."  
—  
In every rank, or grade  
or small.  
The industry supports us  
all.  
—Gey.

Vol. XI., No. 209.

ST. JOHN'S. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1924.

## British Elections Returns Show That Conservative Party Will Likely Win

### Latest Returns Give Conservatives 162; Laborites 77; Liberals 23; and Others 5

Manchester Exchange:—E. B. Field, Conservative; gain from Liberals.  
Salford, South:—E. A. Redford, Conservative; gain from Labour.  
Salford, West:—F. W. Ashbury, Conservative 16,719; A. W. Haycock, Labour, 12,667; Conservative gain from Labour. Haycock is a Canadian.  
Salford, North:—S. Fineburgh, Conservative 14,250; Ben Tillett, Labour, 13,114. Conservative gain from Labour.  
Wakefield:—R. G. Ellis, Conservative; gain from Labour.  
Burnley:—Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Labour; unchanged.  
Middlesboro West:—Miss E. Wilkinson, Labour; gain from Liberal.  
Hartlepool:—Sir Wilfred Sugden, Conservative; gain from Liberal.  
Lincoln:—R. A. Taylor, Labour; gain from Conservatives.  
Dudley:—C. E. Lloyd, Conservative; unchanged. Oliver Baldwin, son of ex Premier Baldwin, was the Labour candidate in Dudley.  
Great Yarmouth:—Sir F. Mayor, Conservative; gain from Liberals.  
Nottingham (Central):—H. A. Bennett, Conservative; gain from Labour.  
Wallasey:—Sir R. B. Chadwick, Conservative; unchanged. Conservative majority 13,565, previous majority 849.  
Manchester (Whittington):—Dr. T. Watts, Conservative; gain from Labour.  
Stockton on Tees:—Capt. H. Macmillan, Conservative; gain from Liberals.  
Oxford:—R. C. Bourne, Conservative; unchanged.  
Wales (University):—G. M. L. Davies, Liberals, re-elected.  
Nottingham (East):—E. Brocklebank, Conservative, 11,524; Tom Mann, Labour, 1,448; W. N. Birkell, Liberal, 10,078; Conservative gain from Labour.  
Wigan:—A. M. Parkinson, Labour, unchanged.  
Bury:—Captain C. A. Insworth, Conservative; unchanged.  
Bournemouth:—Sir Henry Croft, Conservative; unchanged.  
Grimsby:—W. J. Wormsley, Conservative; unchanged.  
Manchester, (Rusholme):—F. B. Merriman, Conservative; gain from Liberals.  
Manchester, (Blacey):—W. J. H. Briggs, Conservative; gain from Liberals.  
Northampton:—Sir Arthur Holland, Conservative, 15,970; Margaret Bondfield, Labour, 15,032. J. Manfield, Liberal, 9,419, Conservative gain from Labour.  
Manchester, (Plattin):—Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, Labour, re-elected, majority reduced.  
Barnsley:—J. Potts, Labour, unchanged.  
Exeter:—Sir R. L. Lewman, Conservative, unchanged.  
Cheltenham:—Sir A. T. Agg-Gardner, Conservative; unchanged.  
Manchester, (Gorton):—J. Compton, Labour; unchanged.  
Lancashire, (Ince):—Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh, Labour, re-elected.  
Lancashire, (Darwen):—Sir F. B. Sanderson, Conservative; gain from Liberals.  
Dewsbury:—Ben Riley, Labour; gain from Liberals.  
Darlington:—W. E. Pase, Conservative, unchanged.  
Lancashire, (Farnworth):—T. Greenall, Labour; unchanged.  
Liverpool, (Fairfield):—Major B. M. Cohen, Conservative; unchanged.

Tynmouth:—Major A. W. Russell, Conservative; unchanged.  
West Bromwich:—F. O. Roberts, Labour, unchanged.  
Batley and Morley:—W. Forest, Liberal; gain from Labour.  
Bath:—Captain C. P. Foxcroft, Conservative; gain from Liberal.  
Nottingham West:—A. Hayday, Labour; unchanged.  
Plymouth (Sutton):—Lady Astor, Conservative, 18,174; G. Brennan, Labour, 13,095. Lady Astor's majority increased from 2676 to 5079.  
Leigh:—J. Tinker, Labour; unchanged.  
St. Helen's:—J. Texton, Labour; unchanged.  
Lancashire, Middleton and Trarick:—S. Sandeman, Conservative, unchanged.  
Huddersfield:—J. Hudson, Labour; unchanged.  
Gloucester:—Lt. Col. J. N. Horlick, Conservative; unchanged.  
Blackpool:—Sir Walter De Preco, Conservative; gain from Liberals.  
South Hackney:—Captain G. Jones, Liberal; gain from Labour.  
Chelsea:—Sir Samuel Hoare, Conservative; unchanged.  
Mossendale:—R. Waddington, unchanged.  
Reading:—W. G. Williams, Conservative; gain from Labour.  
Eccles:—A. Bethell, Conservative; gain from Labour.  
Southport:—Col. G. Dalrymple White, Conservative; gain from Liberals.  
Oldham:—(Two seats) Major A. Duff Cooper, Conservative, and Sir Edward Grigg, Liberal; Conservative gain from Labour. Duff Cooper is husband of Lady Diana Manners.  
Walthamstow East:—Sir Hamar Greenwood, Constitutionalist, 11,312; J. G. Dale, Labour, 8,246; P. H. Heffer, Liberal 3,746; Constitutionalist, gain from Labour.  
Ashton Under Lyne:—C. Honan, Conservative; unchanged.  
Liverpool, (Edgehill):—J. H. Hayes, Labour, unchanged.  
Bristol (East):—W. Baker, Labour, unchanged.  
Greenwich:—Cuzon, Conservative, unchanged.  
Pontypool:—T. Griffith, Labour, unchanged.  
Burslem:—A. MacLaren, Labour, gain from Liberals.  
Smithwick:—J. E. Davison, Labour, unchanged.  
Derby:—G. H. Oliver, Labour, unchanged.  
Birkenhead:—Col. W. H. Scott, Conservative; gain from Liberals.  
Liverpool, (West Derby):—J. T. Allen, Conservative; gain from Liberals.  
West Birmingham:—Austin Chamberlain, Conservative; unchanged.  
Stoke On Trent:—Lt. Col. John Ward, Liberal, unchanged.  
Manchester, (Clayton):—J. R. Sutton, Labour, unchanged.  
Bethnal Green:—W. W. Windsor, Labour, unchanged.  
West Toxteth:—J. Gibbons, Conservative, unchanged.  
UNOPPOSED.  
Belfast East:—Captain H. Dixon, Conservative.  
Belfast South:—T. Moles, Conservative.  
Caithness and Sutherland:—Sir A. Sinclair, Liberal.  
Cardiganshire:—R. H. Morris, Liberal.  
Glamorganshire, (Ogmore):—Vern. Hartshorn, Labour.  
Halifax:—J. H. Whitley, Liberal.  
Ross and Cromarty:—Ian Macpherson, Liberal.  
Kensington, South:—Sir W. Davidson, Conservative.  
Lancashire (Fylde):—Lord Stanley, Conservative.  
Liverpool, (Exchange):—Sir L. Scott, Conservative.  
Liverpool, (Scotland):—T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist.  
London City:—E. C. Greenfell, Conservative, and Sir V. Bowater, Conservative.  
Abertillery:—G. Baker, Labour.  
Bedwelly:—Charles Edwards, Labour.  
Monmouth, (Ebbw Vale):—Evan Davies, Labour.  
Middlesborough, West:—F. Thomas, Liberal.

Orkney and Shetland:—Sir Robert Hamilton, Liberal.  
Paddington, South:—Captain H. D. King, Conservative.  
Queen's University, Belfast:—Col. T. Sinclair, Conservative.  
Rhonda East:—Lt. Col. D. Watts-Morgan, Labour.  
Rhonda West:—W. John, Labour.  
Shropshire (Ludlow):—Col. Winsor Olive, Conservative.  
Warwickshire (Tamworth):—Sir E. M. Iliffe, Conservative.  
Worcestershire (Bewdly):—Re. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative.  
Yorkshire (Howdenshire):—Hon. F. S. Jackson, Conservative.  
Yorkshire (Richmond):—M. J. Wilson, Conservative.  
Yorkshire (Normanton):—F. Hall, Labour.  
Yorkshire (Ripon):—Major E. F. Wood, Conservative.  
Yorkshire (Wentworth):—G. H. Hirst, Conservative.  
An Omen  
LONDON, Oct. 20—"As Lancashire goes so goes England" is an old election saying, and tonight early indications of Conservative gains over Labor and Liberals in Lancashire encouraged Tory supporters to look for a clear majority.  
Liberals Lose Heavily  
LONDON, Oct. 30—With almost a fourth of the returns in the general elections in, the Conservatives had a clear majority over all the other parties. At 12.45 o'clock they had returned 84 candidates to the House of Commons. The Labor Party won 42 seats and the Liberals 15, this represented a gain of 30 seats by the Conservatives who up to that hour had lost only three. The Labor Party had added five seats but lost 16, while the Liberals had but four gains to recompense them for a loss of 20 seats.  
Asquith Defeated  
LONDON, Oct. 30—Ex-Premier Asquith has been defeated at Paisley by Rosslyn Mitchell, Laborite.  
Standing At 3 O'Clock  
LONDON, Oct. 30—At three o'clock this morning the standing of the various parties was: Conservatives, 160; Labor, 72; Liberals, 22; other parties 2. This shows a net gain of 49 seats for the Conservatives and a net loss of 15 for the Laborites and 36 for the Liberals.  
Agreement Expected  
BRUSSELS, Oct. 29—Complete settlement of the controversy between Great Britain and Turkey over the status quo frontier between Turkey and Mosul will be reached at the afternoon session today of the Council of the League of Nations in special session here, it is expected by League officials.

Several Killed In  
Gas Tank Explosion  
VANCOUVER, B.C., Oct. 29—J. L. Mackle, British Columbia legislator, Peter Veregin, head of the Doukhobor Colony of British Columbia, and three unidentified persons were killed today when a gas tank exploded on the Canadian Pacific Railway passenger train, west of Farron Station, British Columbia, according to word received here.  
An Extraordinary Statement  
DERBY England, Oct. 29—Colonial Secretary J. H. Thomas, in the course of a political speech here said the Labor Government would not resign as result of the elections, asserting we will face Parliament with the King's speech and in that we will set forth our policy, and then you will see about November 24 what kind of a political game is being played.



The best is not too good for a fisherman.

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Ask for MUSTAD'S.

"QUALITY IS ECONOMY"

# VICTOR FLOUR

Means Quality

## CROWN LIFE

Some Special Features offered you under a CROWN LIFE Policy:

- (1) No Medical Examination required up to \$2,000.00.
- (2) In case you are disabled, the Company will pay all future Premiums under your Policy.
- (3) In addition to paying your Premiums, the Company will pay you a monthly income whilst disabled.
- (4) In case of death by accident, the Company will pay DOUBLE THE FACE VALUE OF THE POLICY—\$10,000 on a \$5,000 Policy, for instance.

LET US SHOW YOU.

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Law Chambers, St. John's.

J. P. BURKE,  
Special Agent,  
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CYRIL J. CAHILL,  
Manager for Newfoundland.

## FLOUR and FEEDS!

— IN STOCK —

1000 Barrels VICTOR FLOUR.	1500 Bags BRAN.
2000 Bags WHITE OATS.	500 Bags DIAMOND GLUTEN.
500 Bags FEED MEAL.	500 Bags YELLOW MEAL.
1000 Bags CORN.	600 Bags P. E. I. POTATOES.

GEO. NEAL, Limited.

## LADIES' SLEEVELESS SWEATERS

2.28 to 5.19

Just the thing to wear under a coat, for "that chilly feeling." Now is the time to select one, while the assortment is at its best. All sizes, in the newest colourings and styles.

## Ladies' Dressing Gowns.

In warm, comfortable Blanket materials; wide range of attractive designs and trimmings.  
4.90, 5.50, 7.00, 8.50, 10.00, 13.00, 14.50.

### ODO-RO-NO

Ends Perspiration annoyance. Two sizes 45c. and 80c.

### ODO-RO-NO DEPILETORY

The correct way to remove hair. Pleasant to use and harmless. 1.00 the Outfit.

### CREME ODO-RO-NO

The every day under-arm toilet, 37c. Tube.

*Ayre & Sons*  
LIMITED

ADVERTISE IN THE EVENING ADVOCATE



To Have the Best Bread  
and Most Delicious Cakes

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**"QUAKER  
PATENT  
FLOUR,"**

The Quality is the Highest  
and Never Changes

**Just Received**

A shipment of  
**Horse Shoes  
Horse Shoe Nails  
Lead, Shot  
Cotton Waste**

Lowest Wholesale Prices

**THE DIRECT AGENCIES,  
Limited**

**Attention!**

**Wholesalers  
and Jobbers**

Should all advertise in the

**Advocate**

Because the ADVOCATE is the  
paper read by the majority of Out-  
port people, who ultimately con-  
sume your goods : : : :

## A Noble Woman's Recompense

CHAPTER XXVII  
The Fires of Jealousy.

Polly made short work of the four  
mules, and Percy was close upon  
Fairleigh while Stephen's words were  
still working in his brain.

As he rode into the farmyard, in-  
tending to take Polly straight to the  
stables, he caught sight of a white  
muslin dress disappearing round a  
bend of the garden; he knew it was  
Kyra's, and throwing the reins to a  
groom, started in pursuit.

By the time he got her in view again  
she had reached a detached piece of  
the garden, hemmed it on three sides  
by old, peach-covered walls, on which  
the ripe fruit hung by the thousand.

Kyra had all an Indian's weakness  
for fruit and flowers, and at the mo-  
ment he saw her again she was sitting  
under an apple tree, with a rose in  
one hand and a peach in the other.

Her hat, a wide straw, was tilted on  
the back of her head; the blue sleeves  
of her muslin dress had fallen back;  
she had pushed the thick, black hair  
from her face; and as she leaned  
against the green, gnarled trunk of  
the tree, unconscious of any observer,  
she looked so sweet and ravishing a  
picture, that Percy pulled up short,  
and gazed with a look on his face  
that was eloquent of the feelings  
beating in his heart.

"She is too lovely to speak to," he  
said. "I'll go back."

But he did not; instead, he crept  
softly up to her, and standing behind  
her, whispered her name.

Kyra started, and turned her head  
with that swift, subtle grace peculiar  
to her—her face crimson, her eyes  
beaming.

"Don't move," he said, putting out  
his hand and touching the shoulder  
which gleamed through the muslin.  
"Don't move, or I will go back. How  
happy you look, my child!"

"I am happy," she said, in a low,  
rapt voice. "How could one be other-  
wise in this beautiful place? I am  
happy every hour of the day and  
night. I did not hear you come."

"You did not look very startled,  
either," he said.

"No," she answered, simply. "I was  
thinking of you."

Then she drew her dress a little to-  
ward her, and Percy, wanting no fur-  
ther invitation, dropped down beside  
her.

"Come and be a schoolboy," she  
said, laughing. "This, and the wood  
at the back, are my favorite spots; I  
like this best, I think, because of the  
peaches. Do you like them?"

"One of my weaknesses," he said.  
"I'll get some, shall I?"

"No," she said, springing to her  
feet. "I'll get them; I know which are  
the ripest; and you shall rest," and,  
with her low laugh, she glided swiftly  
to the wall, and daintily chose two or  
three of the ripest.

"There! Isn't that a beauty? That  
is for you. Do you mind the skin, or  
shall I peel it?"

"Peel it," said Percy.  
She sank down again, and set to  
work with grave earnestness.

"There," she said, extending the  
fruit at arm's length; "now you will  
be quite happy. Lillian laughs at me,  
and says fruit is not good for one,  
but I don't think that is right, or why  
should it be so beautiful and so nice?  
There can be no harm in it, or else  
Mr. Merivale would be ill, for he eats  
a tremendous quantity!" and she  
laughed.

Percy looked up from his peach  
with noteful eyes.

"So Charlie is fond of peaches?"

"Oh, yes," she replied, laughing;  
"he will eat them as fast as I can peel  
them, but I think he does it more for  
fun than liking. He is always so cheer-  
ful and light-hearted; he does one  
good to see him! Always bright and  
laughing—more like a schoolboy,  
isn't he? Why, he makes all the  
farm men laugh when he is here, and  
he knows them, every one of them,  
and only here three days!"

Percy's eyes dropped thoughtfully.

"You and Charlie are great friends?"

"Oh, great!" she responded, prompt-  
ly. "But who is not his friend? Every  
one is glad to see him—even Lady  
Devigne, who is always so sad."

"And Kyra, who is only sometimes  
sad!" said Percy, raising his eyes.

She glanced at him with a swift  
little askant look, and blushed.

"Why do you say so?"

"At least, you are very grave some-  
times."

"Ah, that is born with me; my  
people are not given to laughter, are  
they? The girls," and she smiled,  
"call me the Indian stoic at school,  
because I take things gravely. I  
wonder what they would have said  
could they have seen, as I have, a  
woman dying by inches at the stake  
and smiling all the while," and she  
shuddered.

## That First FALL COLD

NEVER forget  
this! It's the first  
'cold snap' catch-  
ing us unawares,  
that finds the weak spot in throat or chest.

Peps provide the best and handiest  
means of getting rid of Fall colds quickly  
and surely. Neglect adds to your  
troubles later on, most possibly in the  
shape of a bad dose of bronchial catarrh  
that lingers through the winter.

The first sign of hoarseness or throat  
irritation is evidence that you need Peps.  
Dissolve one or two of these pleasant  
infection-killing tablets in the mouth  
right away. Breathe deeply into throat  
and lungs the powerful healing and  
germicidal Peps medicine given off in  
the form of fumes. These cut the phlegm,  
soothe and purify the tender air-passages,  
and destroy harmful germs that start  
trouble in throat, and lungs.

Peps remove the cause of coughs,  
colds, sore throat, bronchitis, etc. By  
invigorating and fortifying the entire  
breathing system Peps give valuable re-  
sistance against weather dangers.

**PEPS**  
For THROAT & CHEST

IMPORTANT: The improved 50 per cent reduction  
in the price of Peps, is only made possible  
by greatly increased sales, lowered cost of our  
factory, and the fact that our product is manu-  
factured in the U.S.A. The price is now 25c. per  
box. They now obtain the same genuine remedy—un-  
paralleled for value & efficiency at 25c. per box.

MEEHAN & CO., Distributors.

they? The girls," and she smiled,  
"call me the Indian stoic at school,  
because I take things gravely. I  
wonder what they would have said  
could they have seen, as I have, a  
woman dying by inches at the stake  
and smiling all the while," and she  
shuddered.

Percy looked up curiously.  
"You have not forgotten the past—"



GERALD S. DOYLE,  
Distributor, St. John's.

yet, Kyra." Then he hesitated.  
Strange as it may seem, he had never  
questioned her as to her parents and  
child life; some feeling prompted  
him this morning to do so. "You have  
never told me, Kyra, who and what  
your people were. Do not do so now  
if it be painful to you."

She shook her head and looked  
down at him—he was stretched full

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Ex. Schr. "Demering"

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RED BRICK.**

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Henry J. Stabb & Co.



relief.. Price 50c.

"Come here and be pleased."

**T. McMurdo & Co., Ltd.**  
Chemists and Druggists

length on the grass at her feet, his  
handsome face almost within reach of  
her hands as she bent forward and  
clasped them in her lap.

"No, it is not painful, my lord—"  
Percy put up his hand, interrupting  
her.

"Not 'my lord,' child," he said, al-  
most irritably. "If you must give me  
my title, call me Lord Percy."  
She flushed slightly and dropped her  
eyes.

"It seems so like a dream that I  
have to think hard sometimes before I  
can convince myself of its reality. I  
am a Modoc—the last of my tribe,  
perhaps, who knows!" she sighed.  
"My uncle was chief—an old man, all  
scarred with the wounds the American  
palefaces had given him. He was  
very kind to me, my uncle, though I  
feared and trembled when he spoke.  
He was a great warrior, Lord Percy,  
and his sister—my mother—were de-  
scended from Black Hawk—the might-  
iest warrior of our race—they sing of  
him now in the lodges—if the pale-  
faces have left them any. We were  
a very poor tribe, and life was hard  
to us—after the palefaces had driven  
the buffalo from our hunting grounds  
and we had to travel further and  
further into the forests and build new  
lodges. But the palefaces always fol-  
lowed—always!" And her superb  
dark brows gathered black and heavy  
over her flashing eyes.

"They wanted the land which our  
fathers had handed down to us, and  
the Great Spirit had set aside for us;  
and they drove us away tribe by tribe  
and stole it from us. Lord Percy, you  
were the first paleface I ever saw who  
was not a thief and a rogue—"  
Percy could not suppress a smile  
but it was quite true, and her answer-  
ing smile, although sad and bashful  
was very fierce.

"You speak of your uncle," he said;  
"had you no father or mother living?"  
She shook her head thoughtfully.

"No, my mother died when I was so  
high," and she put her tiny hand to-  
ward the ground. "They laughed at  
me when I said I remembered her,  
and said that the Great Spirit had  
shown me a likeness of her in my  
childish sleep. But I do remember  
her. She was very tall and beautiful  
it was she who taught me and some  
of the other children to speak the new  
English words we knew."

Percy looked rather surprised.  
"She spoke English?" he said.

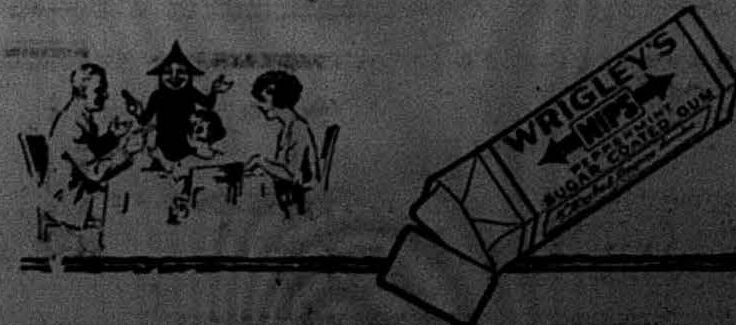
Kyra nodded dreamily.

"Yes, I think so—I am sure. Per-  
haps she learned it of my father."

"Was he a warrior?" asked Percy  
deeply interested, and speaking  
scarcely above a whisper that he  
might not break the subtle charm of  
her soft, dreamy eyes.

Kyra shook her head.

"I do not know. My father was  
always a mystery to me. I did not  
remember him; he must have died  
when I was quite young. Sometimes  
they would sing about him in the  
lodge, on a winter's night, and they  
chanted his praises as horseman and  
hunter, and a rich man. My mother  
never mentioned his name; but I  
knew that he furs and the gold orna-  
ments that hung round our lodge  
were once his, and I half surmised  
that he was a great man. I had an  
idea, too, that he did not die in the  
forest, but that he had gone—gone  
somewhere mysteriously and suddenly!  
I used to dream of him as I lay in the  
thick grass of the prairie in the hot  
summer nights, and he always came as  
a great, big man, with a wild, savage  
face. That is all I know of my  
father; no one would tell me any-  
thing, not even the Indian fellow who  
married him to my mother. But they  
all were good to me, and loved me  
after their fashion, for I was the  
daughter of a chief, and the great-  
grandchild of Black Hawk. I was  
very happy until that awful day"—  
she paused, and clasped her hands tightly.  
(To be continued)



## Guard Your Mouth

Let WRIGLEY'S be the  
guardian of your mouth and  
throat.

It will combat trouble of  
various kinds. It helps to keep  
the teeth free from food par-  
ticles that ferment and cause  
decay.

It has an antiseptic effect. It re-  
lieves acid mouth and thus not  
only prevents harm to the teeth,  
but serves to sweeten the stomach.

It stimulates digestion and helps to  
prevent the forming of gas that  
causes dyspepsia.

Read from a widely known medi-  
cal work:

"Chewing gum aids tooth nutrition  
and the cleansing action is a defi-  
nite benefit—it prevents dyspepsia.  
Good chewing gum is excellent for  
bad digestion.

So we say, after every meal

**WRIGLEY'S**

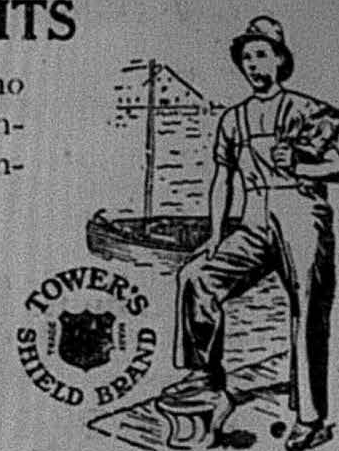
MEEHAN & CO., Distributors.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 27.—With the in-  
clusion of the rural credit society of  
Rockwood, which has just been taken  
over by the Manitoba government, the  
affairs of 28 of these societies are  
now being administered by John  
Wylie, the official appointee of the  
province. The directors of the Rock-  
wood institution voluntarily resigned  
Credits act, exceed \$1,500,000.

**ATTENTION, FISHERMEN!  
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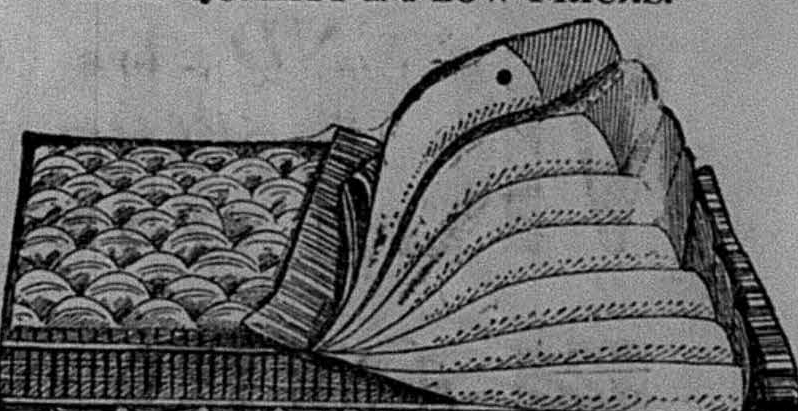
are made for you—the men who  
need the best in waterproof cloth-  
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**Pope's Mattresses**

Are known throughout the Dominion for their  
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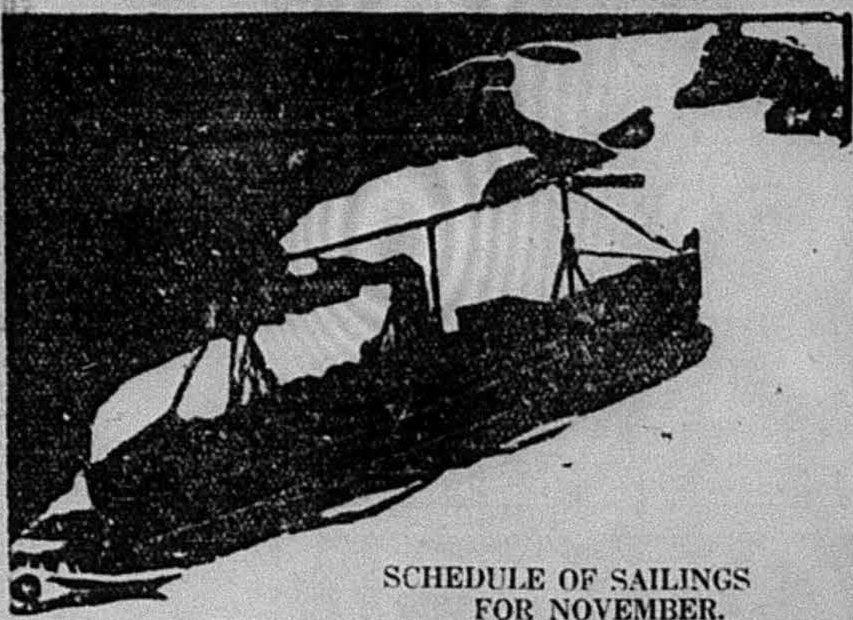
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**Robinson Export Co'y.**

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**The Mother of  
Presbyterianism West  
Of The Great Lakes**

WINNIPEG, Oct. 29th, (C.P.)—The mother church of Presbyterianism west of the Great Lakes, Old Kildonan, celebrated on Sunday, September 28th the 73rd anniversary of the establishment of the denomination in Western Canada.

The Lord Selkirk settlers, who were chiefly of Scottish descent, in signing an agreement with Lord Selkirk to come to the West, required that a minister of their own persuasion should accompany them. This the Earl agreed to and a Mr. Sage, a son of the minister at Kildonan, 'Sutherlandshire Scotland, was selected, but owing to not being perfect in the Gaelic language, asked to be allowed to remain behind until he was better equipped for the task.

At this juncture, an elder, James Sutherland, who was given power by the Church of Scotland to baptize and marry, came with the party, but shortly after their arrival on the banks of the Red River, a number of the party were persuaded by the North-West company to leave for what is now New Ontario, and among those who left was Mr. Sutherland the elder. The Presbyterians at once became adherents of the Anglican church at St. John's and the children pupils in the day school. These conditions continued in beautiful harmony until Kildonan secured a minister for the church by the name of John Black, who came from Toronto in 1851.

The early pioneers endured many setbacks in their endeavors to erect the present church. Probably the most unfortunate was the swelling of the waters of the Red river, which carried away most of the material, including the stone which was piled on the timber to make it secure. The wood material used in the building is all whipsawed and hand-planed, with the exception of a few of the most modern improvements, such as the pews which

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GERALD S. DOYLE,  
Sales Agent for Nfld.**ONTARIO WOMAN  
REGAINS HEALTH****Wants Other Women to Know  
About Lydia E. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound**

Mount Forest, Ont.—"Before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt weak and miserable, and had pains all through me. I was living in Ailsa Craig at the time, and one day a friend came in and told me her experience of using the Vegetable Compound and advised me to take a bottle, which I finally did. I began to get stronger and those pains left me. I am glad I found out about this medicine as I think there is none equal to it for women who have troubles of this kind. I cannot praise the Vegetable Compound too highly for the good it has done me. Whenever I know of a woman suffering I am glad to tell her of it."—Mrs. Wm. RINDSALL, R.R. No. 1, Mount Forest, Ontario.

Women throughout the Dominion are finding health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No harmful drugs are used in its preparation—just roots and herbs—and it can be taken in safety even by a nursing mother. For sale by all druggists.

were replaced during the past few years.

The first church service was conducted in the present structure on September 28, 1851, but the church was not dedicated until January 1854, at which it is reported by some of the old-timers that those who attended had to keep their ears covered to protect them from the sharp frost while the service was being held.

Knox church, Winnipeg, was the first mission station started by Old Kildonan, the most recent being St. John's Presbytery which was organized under the guidance of Hon. John Sutherland, who died about a year ago, an elder of Old Kildonan, and the pastor J. H. Cameron.

Hundreds of pioneer settlers and their descendants attended the impressive anniversary service.

S.S. Nico is now due from Montreal direct.

**The Lord Mayor  
of London's  
Installation**

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The 7736th Lord Mayor of London, counting from Henry FitzAylwin in the year 1189, has just been elected. The election, which takes place in the historic Guildhall, is a species of stately farce, for everyone taking part knows what the result will be, though several "candidates" are supposed to be put up for the honor. The platform of the Guildhall on this occasion is strewn with sweet herbs and spices after the pretty medieval custom, and the aldermen, sheriffs and members of the City Companies carry each a bouquet of autumn roses, chrysanthemums, and other flowers. When the new Lord Mayor has been invested with his chain of office, a peal of welcome is rung by the bells of the city churches.

This chain of office is part of the city's ancient regalia. Presented by Sir John Allen, a former Lord Mayor, who died in 1544, it consists of 26 links formed of the letter S, with alternate knots, or "bows," and roses. In gold an enamel, joined by a Tudor portcullis—the heavy grating once used to strengthen a fortress gateway. From this hangs the "Jews," made in 1607, representing the City arms in a wreath of roses, thistles and shamrocks, of brilliants and rose-diamonds.

With the chain of office, the Lord Mayor also received the City Purse (never used save on this occasion) and the Sceptre, a wonderful object, older than anything among the Crown Jewels of England in the Tower. It is a shaft of crystal engraved with a spiral thread, about a foot and a half in length, and is said to date back to Saxon times, which would make it somewhere about 900 years old. Its head is a sort of coronet of gold, set with pearls and a band of sapphires and large uncut rubies. Except at the mayoral election, its only public appearance is at some great public ceremony such as a Coronation, in which the Lord Mayor of the day takes part.

These city treasures are hardly ever seen by the general public, but many visitors from the Dominions have seen them this year while enjoying the hospitality of their guardians.

**World's Leading Pudding**

We believe it was that mysterious Scottish dish, the haggis, that a poet hailed as "Champion of the pudding race," but our Britons would confer that title on the noble pudding of rump-steak, kidneys, larks and oysters provided during the colder half of the year at the "Cheshire Cheese." Canadian visitors to London usually take at least one lunch at that hostelry in a Fleet Street court; but those who go home before the beginning of October do not make the acquaintance of the pudding.

The opening day of the pudding season is now marked with some ceremony. Several distinguished guests are invited, of whom two (this year Dean Inge, of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Paul Moncheur, the Belgian Ambassador) help to cut and serve the famous dish. Among those present was a handsome old gentleman of 93, who first visited the House of the Pudding in 1851 (first Exhibition year) and has been a constant customer ever since.

Dr. Johnson and his friends are believed to have frequented the Cheshire Cheese and the great man's favorite seat is pointed out to enquirers, who usually manage to sit in it themselves, if only for a second or two. The Doctor's house, 17 Gough Square, in which he lived from 1748 to 1758, is close by, and is open for public inspection.

**The Black Museum**

The King and Queen of the Belgians, who spent a few days in London last week, found time for a visit to the so-called "Black Museum" at Scotland Yard. This museum contains relics of many years of crime, and is maintained for the edification of budding detectives. The ordinary public is not admitted, but distinguished visitors from the Dominions and abroad, and persons with a recognized professional interest in criminology are sometimes granted permission by the Criminal Investigation Department. One section is devoted to burglars' tools, from skeleton keys and "jimmies" to an oxy-acetylene blow pipe, with the help of which \$125,000 worth of jewels was carried off from a safe in Piccadilly. Another consists of gamblers' devices, of which one of the most elaborate is a thermometer with prism ornaments, which once hung in a gaming saloon. Behind it were two peep-holes. The prisms, together with mirrors on the walls, enabled a man in the next room to overlook each hand. He then signalled to the "crook" players with a sort of

**"Nerves in Bad State  
Could Not Sleep"**

Mrs. H. N. Tardell, Harrowsmith, Ont., writes:

"My nerves were in a very bad state, and for nearly six months I did not know what it was to have a good night's rest. I could not eat, and never felt well. I heard about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and thought I would try it. After taking it for a few days I began to feel better, and soon was able to sleep well at night. My appetite also returned, and I felt stronger and better, and after taking three boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was quite well. I have also given the Nerve Food to my little girl, with good results."

**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food**  
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**King John's Last Dinner**

One of the few facts of English history retained after school days in the average child's mind is the death of King John "from a surfeit of lampreys"—the lamprey being an eel-like species of fish. The River Severn, in the West of England, has been for many centuries a celebrated source of lampreys; the city of Gloucester used to send the King a 20 lb. lamprey for his Christmas dinner and keeps up the custom after 700 years.

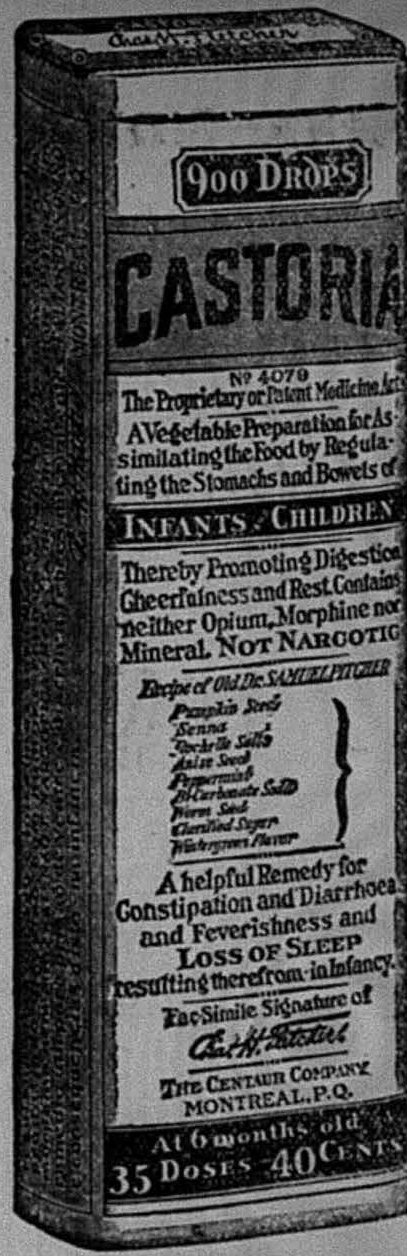
A well-known sportsman the other day gave a lamprey lunch to a few friends at his club in Pall Mall, but nobody came within measurable distance of King John's sad fate, or even confessed with Queen Elizabeth that the queer fish "were one of his passions." The general opinion seemed to be that the port wine sauce was

all right, but the 13th century delicacy tasted too much like boiled chewing-gum.

**"Tree of Life"—!**

Keepers of departments at the British Museum have to wrestle from time to time with people who want to sell them rubbish of various kinds. Perhaps the queerest of these alleged treasures was a twig, which the bearer said had been won by a sergeant-major friend or his from a band of wild Arabs who were guarding this relic of the original Tree of Life! He was not at all pleased when the Museum official declined to open negotiations.

Anonymous gifts, of which odd bits of mummy are the commonest, are constantly received by the Museum. They are particularly numerous after any story of bad luck, attributed to meddling with Egyptian antiquities, has appeared in the newspapers.

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Passengers from St. John's arriving at Halifax by "SABLE I." Thursday midnight will connect with Friday morning's express train leaving Halifax for Montreal, Boston, etc.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1924.

## Election Returns

The Bonavista bye-election has resulted in the return of Mr. W. S. Monroe and Capt. William Winsor. The grave and outstanding issues before the country to-day were submitted to Bonavista, and the electors of that district have apparently given their decision.

Sir William Coaker and Mr. R. G. Winsor have done their duty by the people of Newfoundland by testing the policy of the Morine-Monroe Government before the electors of Bonavista District. Had the true issues been decided on their merit, there is no doubt but that Morine domination in the affairs of State would have ended, and with it the deplorable policy at present being entered upon.

Other unlawful influences, however, played a very powerful and prominent part in the election results, and the Tory Premier and his colleague have secured a majority of votes. We will deal with these matters in a proper manner later on.

Although being elected, the Bonavista vote cannot be very consoling to the Prime Minister, as it is very evident that the more intelligent class of electors stood by Sir William Coaker and Mr. Winsor, while the illiterate vote went strongly in favour of the Tory candidates.

Every effort possible was made through heelers and illegally appointed commissioners, to intimidate and influence the less independent class of voters, and the result has been a very questionable victory for Monroe and Winsor.

We propose to acquaint the public with some very interesting aspects of the campaign which came under our notice, and which certainly do not redound to the credit of the leader of a "Clean up and keep clean government," in to-morrow's issue.

### The Solicitor General Of Canada on Penal Institutions

WINNIPEG—Satisfaction with the reformative measures adopted in Canadian penitentiaries was expressed by Hon. E. J. McMurray, solicitor-general, and members for North Winnipeg. Following a Dominion-wide tour of inspection of penal institutions.

"I have been impressed very forcibly," said Mr. McMurray, "with the scientific attitude and kindly interest of the penitentiary officials in the welfare of the inmates. In this department of human endeavor, undoubtedly advancement is being made as in every other line of human thought and effort. The average prisoner is not a man different in every way from his fellowman, but exceedingly like him, and the treatment for human advancement used outside of prisons is being applied with marked effect inside the Canadian institutions of to-day."

Having spoken in praise of the Prince Albert penitentiary as an institution of the most modern kind, Mr. McMurray said it was undoubtedly the case that the prisoner who has the opportunity of working in the open air and under the system adopted at this and other penitentiaries has better chance of reforming than was the case in former days.

"Prisoners have now a greater variety of work," the solicitor-general stated, "and many of the products show fine skill and good teaching. They now manufacture for many of the departments of the government and in this manner one of the greatest problems is being solved, that of employing prisoners at work that interests them, educates and fits them for easy adaptation to society when paroled."

"The parole system," Mr. McMurray explained, "is designed to assist the prisoner to pass gradually from prison life into the ordinary life of the community, passing through the stage of absolute control to partial control and finally to independence of life and action. This parole system has been very successful in redeeming men who have fallen into ways of living that brought them into conflict with the laws of the land and has saved the country large sums of money, and it has been particularly successful in the fact that a very small percentage of paroled prisoners are afterwards convicted of crime."

Mr. McMurray emphasised the need for the public, particularly business men and community associations, to lend their time in this work by assisting the authorities in finding employment for men as they come from prison.

Speaking of the progress made with tourist traffic in British Columbia, the solicitor-general urged the importance of good roads throughout the west, and offered the suggestion that there should be another national park as an additional attraction for tourists from the United States.

"The great national park at Banff is being developed," he said, "but I think a large park should be established between Winnipeg and Banff possibly in the Out'Appelle valley somewhere. If properly advertised I think that would be a popular and very interesting break for the tourist passing from Winnipeg to the West."

The Baldwin government went back to Parliament with the largest number of supporters but not with a majority over the other groups in the House. Hence on a motion of want of confidence which was moved by Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor opposition, shortly after the new parliament had opened the Baldwin Government went down to defeat. Liberals joined with the Labor members in supporting the want of confidence motion, which was carried by a vote of 328 to 256, a majority of 72 against the government of the day.

Then came Ramsay MacDonald's turn. He had been leader of the opposition's regime, and now he was called upon by the King to form a govt. In office but not in power, the first Labor government in Great Britain spent nine months in governing the country. This was only by the grace and good will of the Liberal members of the House of Commons who, by voting with Labor, kept the MacDonald cabinet in office until the historic occasion of last week, when the final scene in the drama was enacted and Premier MacDonald dissolved Parliament.

When Lloyd George appealed to the electors in 1922 the Liberal party was split into two factions, the Lloyd Georgians or National Liberals, and the Asquithian Liberals, the latter led by H. H. Asquith, former Premier. In the 1923 election however the party was reunited, with Mr. Asquith in titular leader.

The standing of the parties in the House of Commons after the election

### Tons of Potential Fertilizer

WINNIPEG, Oct. 29, (C.P.)—In huge mounds of straw, dotting the stubble on either side of the railroad tracks for hundreds of miles, are tons of potential fertilizer. The big stacks which in the ordinary course of events will be shortly burned as the easiest means of disposal, served as an object lesson for many members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, who recently passed through the prairie belt.

Great Britain has been operating for three years a successful process for making available the nutriment in wheat straw, and more farmers each year are capturing the humus stolen from the soil by the worthless straw and are utilizing it for the production of more kernels of wheat. Why should the process not be introduced in Western Canada? Those who are familiar with it can see no possible objection.

The English technic was an offshoot of research of 15 years duration on soil "micro-organisms" at the Rothamsted Experimental station at Harpenden, England, and was carried out under the guidance of Sir John Russell, the director, who has completed a tour of the Western provinces with the British Association.

In discussing the straw problem, Sir John made the following observation: "The problem in the utilization of the straw is to decompose it so that the humus of the soil is freed again. The method which we were able to develop was a consequence of an investigation of the changes which take place in the decomposition of straw in the farmyard manure heap. As nearly as we can tell by chemical analysis, the artificial process duplicates the natural decay of the manure pile, and the product cannot be distinguished from original humus of the soil."

Farmers have known for some time that raw straw is worse than useless as a fertilizer. Sir John pointed out. The Rothamsted workers placed this observation on a quantitative basis, however, and they found that crops were actually diminished when untreated straw was ploughed into the ground. "This is because the soil organisms decompose the straw, but in order to accomplish the breakdown, they absorb plant food, thereby robbing the grain of some of its nourishment," the scientist explained. "The bacteria absorb nitrates in particular. Appreciation of this fact suggested a solution of the difficulty. The microbes are fed their nitrogen separately, they break up the straw, freeing the original humus, and this can then be put back into the ground."

The procedure adopted consists in building stacks by mixing with each ton of straw a few pounds of sulphate of ammonia, relatively inexpensive, and calcium carbonate, cheaply secured as powdered limestone, marble or chalk. The ammonia supplies the nitrogen factor, and the carbonate prevents the mixture from becoming so acid that the bacteria will not work.

"In from two to three weeks, with the English climate, we find that the straw has returned to humus," Sir John Russell stated. "No inoculation is necessary. There are enough germs in the dirt mixed with the straw to start the process off. When the resultant mixture was tested by using it to fertilize a field of potatoes, a crop was obtained practically the equivalent of the yield in barnyard manure as the added food. Similar results are obtained in using the product to replenish the humus of the soil in between successive crops of wheat. Nurserymen have been using the decomposed straw for some time with satisfactory results," Sir John said. Each year an increasing proportion of English farmers were taking advantage of the discovery. Thousands of tons of straw were being utilized every year.

"Burning is a wasteful way of disposing of straw," Sir John continued. "Other Dominions are inquiring into the process and I can see no reason why it should not be tested here. Sufficient time elapses between the dispatch of the harvest and the coming of cold weather unfavorable to the growth of the organism, to permit the fermentation of the straw."

Burning of straw stacks is distinctly harmful to the soil in view of the fact that it destroys the humus in the surrounding soil. It was pointed out by Dr. H. E. Howe, Washington, D.C., chemist, who performed some of the first experiments on the use of straw for paper manufacture. A field exists for wheat straw in the paper industry, in Dr. Howe's opinion. The material has been studied sufficiently to make the mixture with newsprint practicable, he said. "Perhaps straw could be briquetted and used for fuel," he further suggested.

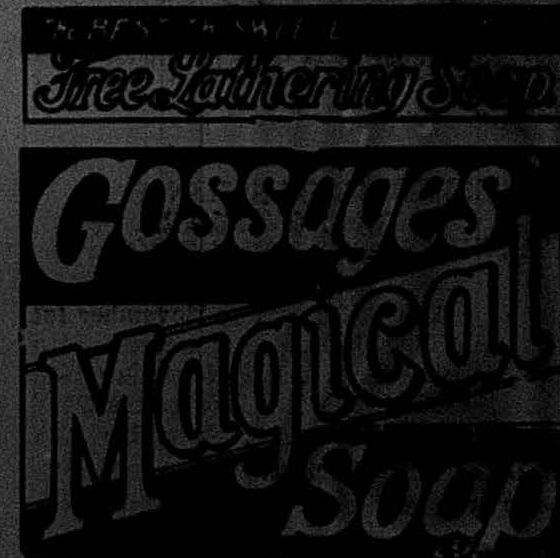
A curate went to a race meeting, and after the big race of the day was met by a friend.

"Well, padre," said the latter, "did you spot the winner?"  
"Oh, quite easily, thanks," replied the curate. "The jockey whose coat-bright colours and was so far ahead that I spotted him at once!"

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### Latest Returns

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The latest position of the parties is: Conservatives, 162; Labor, 77; Liberals, 23; Independents, 3; Constitutionalist, 1; Communist, 1.

Jacob had taken his wife and four-months-old baby to the local theatre. During the first act of the performance the baby started howling, whereupon an attendant came up and said that, if they could not keep the baby quiet, they would have to leave the theatre, and their money would be returned.

After the beginning of the third act, Jacob found the shore rafter boring, so he turned to his wife and said, "Rachel, pinch the baby."

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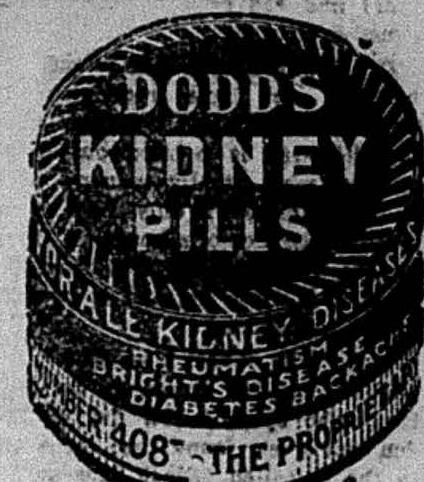
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of 1923 was as follows:  
Conservatives 342  
Labour 144  
Liberal 118  
Various 7  
Vacant Seats 4

Total 615;  
Government majority 73.

The standing of the parties at the time of the dissolution on Oct. 9, 1924, was as follows:—

Conservatives 246  
Labour 187  
Liberal 156  
Ulster Unionist 11  
Co-operative 6  
Independent 3  
Ind. Liberal 2  
Nationalist 2  
Sinn Fein 1  
Vacant 1

Total 615



## Prohibition Spells Prosperity

"Our prosperity is very largely the result of prohibition." So said Roger Babson, Industrial leaders agree with him. Booze made us wasteful, shiftless and poor. We are now sober, industrious and thrifty. We spent billions a year destructively for drink. We now spend that money in legitimate business. This creates new wealth.

The 177,790 licensed saloons, 1332 breweries and 625 distilleries producing 1,885,338,749 gallons of beer and 286,085,463 gallons of spirits per year, were parasites or leeches sapping the strength and wealth of the nation. The billions of dollars once absorbed thus destructively now pour through constructive channels of legitimate business, creatively.

## LIFE SAVING

The saving of 873,975 lives in four dry years added \$1,740,000,000 to human values in the nation, if a life is worth only \$2,000. Since a nation's prosperity is based on people, not coal, iron or oil, that saving has meaning. We gained productivity by the decrease in preventable illness, equivalent to 6,991,880 people continuously ill for a year. We cut industrial accidents due to drink by 250,000 per year. We save \$74,000,000 in charity gifts to

those impoverished by drink. These burdens have been lifted from business and industry. They have helped make to-day's prosperity.

## FORD CARS FOR WORKMEN

The workman traded his beer for a Ford. The nation has 15,02,177 motor vehicles. The National Bank of Commerce credits prohibition with much of this boom in autos. Babson says of

prohibition: "I know of no other way to account for the tremendous number of new automobiles purchased." These autos paid 77 per cent of the total special Federal Excise Tax in 1923. Over 7,000,000 people are employed in the auto and accessories trade.

## THE HOUSING BOOM

Felix Ismen finds that prohibition had a dominant part in the present housing boom. We are breaking all records in building and buying homes since we shut the saloon. Realty values jumped as the bar-room vanished. Its site is now occupied by chain-stores, paying higher rental and using more employees. Brewery sites sell for many times their former value. The sale price of property in saloon districts advanced generally when the booze nuisance was shut up. Realty is the chief source of revenue. From two thirds of four fifths of all local and state revenue comes from realty taxes. Much of the Federal inheritance and income taxes

and the state inheritance tax is based on realty.

## INCREASED INVESTMENT

Instead of buying beer we buy bonds today. We have doubled the number of investors in America since 1916. Baby bonds and small shares of stock are bought today by those who once owned securities when the saloon drained the income of the average American worker. We bought \$12,000,000,000 worth of new securities and mortgages last year. Bankers declare that prohibition has made saving accounts popular. Each day last year we added \$30,000,000 to our savings. The total of our savings is over six-sevenths of the national interest bearing debt. We save more per year than we earned per year in 1890.

## AND INSURANCE

Each month we buy one billion dollars worth of new insurance held by the class which once furnished the saloon's clientele. The worker has found prohibition multiply his wealth. Richard Boeckle in "Labor's Money" estimates the saving to the American worker, made possible by prohibition, at one billion dollars per year.

## A HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING

In these four years of prohibition we supplied the wants of over 110,000,000 people at home, made up the deficit from the war and the depression after the war and during 1923, produced \$200,000,000 in wealth per day. We have lifted our standards of living to an unprecedented place. We exchanged the free lunch counter for the banquet or the auto picnic. Our buying power is unequalled in economic history. Prohibition reduces and license increases liquor consumption.

The result of prohibition with the law only partially enforced justify the popular demand for better enforcement.

## Noted Singer To

## Visit Native Land

NEW YORK, Oct. 29th, Canadian Press)—Edmund Burke, the noted Canadian bass baritone, will visit the Dominion this season, according to an announcement made by his manager here. Mr. Burke has just been re-engaged for his third successive season with the Metropolitan Opera Company and critics are looking forward with interest to his second annual song recital in New York, to be given October 27. Last year Mr. Burke included fourteen new songs in his programme and the musical writers of the local papers therefore look upon his coming recital as an event of extraordinary interest.

The Burke recital is also arousing no little interest in the Canadian colony here. Burke is one of the most prominent of a little coterie of artists who have brought the Dominion to the fore in musical circles here, and his remarkably successful career has been watched with interest by his fellow countrymen in New York. Many of the leading organizations have already booked reservations for the concert.

Detailed arrangements have not yet been completed for Mr. Burke's forthcoming visit to Canada, but he will give one recital in Montreal this winter and will likely appear also in Quebec, Ottawa and several Maritime Provinces and won high praise from the critics of the papers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Although possibly most renowned as an opera singer, Mr. Burke has proved that an artist may be equally great in opera and recital. He is regarded as one of the most versatile singers now before the public. His career in opera has been a distinguished one, culminating three years ago with his engagement by the Metropolitan. He has been a member of the Royal Opera of Holland, the Covent Garden Opera Company, and the Beecham Opera Company, and has sung many important roles.

Mr. Burke is a native of Toronto, and still retains his Canadian citizenship. He is a graduate of McGill University, holding a degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. Despite his training for the law courts, he decided upon a musical career and studied singing in Toronto and in Montreal. He served as a Captain with the Canadian army during the war.

## Coolidge Will Win

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (C.P.)—Despite the fact there is a strong La Follette sentiment in the country, the majority of political experts believe Coolidge will win. If he wins, there can be little question that it will be due in no small degree to the vote of the women.

It is, of course, easily possible for the election to be thrown into the House. In the electoral college which actually names the president there are 531 electoral votes. The man elected must have a majority of at least 266. It looks now as if Coolidge could get 266 or more votes. Rapid gains by Davis in the next few weeks so that his vote plus that of La Follette would make up over half of the electoral college.

legis would, obviously throw, the election into the House. It looks doubtful whether Davis can make such gains but it is possible. Senator La Follette is just starting on a campaign tour which will carry him to the Pacific coast and his strength may be greatly increased. But on the whole, it is more than a "fifty-fifty" chance at this stage that Coolidge will be elected in November.

The La Follette forces are putting up what from their standpoint is a strong appeal to the women on economic, political and other lines for the support of the women vote. Nor can it be denied that the democrats have a highly effective women's organization. Nevertheless, it is the testimony of plenty of trained politicians that Coolidge will get a large share of the women's vote and that this will probably turn the tide in his favor in some close states. Iowa, for instance, is mentioned as such a state. There the situation is close between Coolidge and La Follette.

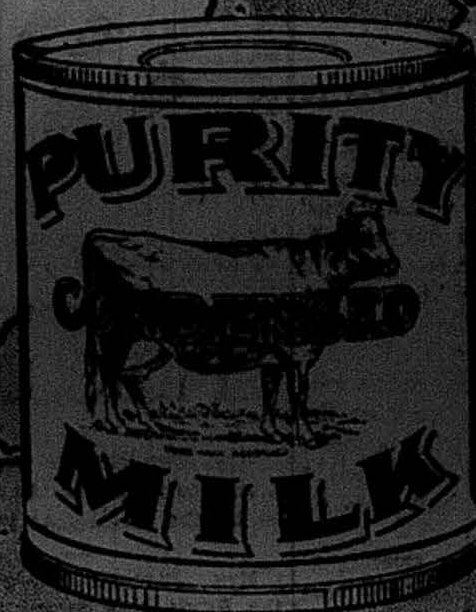
Various explanations have been advanced for this situation. One is that the Coolidge family is looked on as typically American and has an appeal to the women. Another is the personal charm of Mrs. Coolidge, who has made many friends among the women who come in contact with her. Whatever the explanation, a certain trend of the women vote to Coolidge at this time has to be taken into account in reckoning on the election outcome.

## A One Third Freight Bill

EDMONTON—Through the joint arrangement between the Dominion and provincial governments and the railways, about 100 families have been moved from the dry areas in the south-eastern part of Alberta to new locations in the foothill country and to districts in the northern part of the province.

Arrangements have now been made whereby farmers living along the Canadian Pacific railway lines in the south may move to points on the Canadian railway by paying one-third of their freight bill to Calgary, the transfer point. Those farmers moving from Canadian National points in the south to Canadian Pacific railway points in the north are also asked to

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## OBITUARY

## ARCHIBALD BUTTON, Sibley's Cove.

On Thursday night October 9th, the Angel of Death came and visited the home of Mr. Nathaniel Button and took from their midst their son Archibald. The deceased was a bright young man of 23. In 1922 he went to St. John, N.B., and from there proceeded to Boston. While in Boston he was taken down with the "measles," but finally contracted a cold which developed into consumption and in June, 1923, he returned home. He was laid to rest in Sibley's Cove Cemetery on Sunday, October 12th, by the Rev. B. Mallalieu, who took his text from John 16th and 33rd verse, "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer. I have overcome the world." The members of the L.O.A. walked in procession as the deceased was a member of that society and at the cemetery they paid their last respects to him. He leaves to mourn father, mother, 4 brothers, 3 of whom are in Boston, and 4 sisters, one of whom is a graduate nurse in Boston. The writer extends deepest sympathy to the sorrowing ones.

Asleep in Jesus; far from thee Thy kindred and their graves may be: But thine is still a blessed sleep, From which none ever wakes to weep.

ANNIE M. SPARKES.

Sibley's Cove, October 23, 1924.

## Silvia Arrives

The Red Cross liner Silvia, Capt. H. C. Mitchell, arrived in port at 7.30 a.m. today from New York and Halifax, the ship brought a large cargo and the following passengers:

From New York: Miss M. Raymond, Miss C. Ryan, Mr. C. Duley, Mrs. L. Seaward, Mrs. F. Knight, Mr. A. B. Morine, Mrs. A. B. Morine, W. Shillaber.

From Halifax: Mrs. E. Bowring, Mr. J. Mell, R. O'Toole, C. Richardson, H. Lynch, Miss E. Knight, Mrs. R. Dowden, Mrs. J. Roberts, Mrs. H. Long, R. Cramm, Mrs. W. Short, Mrs. L. Oates, Miss A. Penney, Mrs. M. Howard, Miss S. Russell, A. O. Oates, Wm. McCarthy, E. Joyce, W. Hedges.

## Hotel Arrivals

At the Grosble  
Mrs. H. A. Govanetti; Gerald Giovanetti, Wabana; L. Mullooney, Witless Bay; R. Duff, Carbonear; Dr. Moores, Grand Falls; W. Dawe, Bay Roberts.

At the Balsam  
S. D. and Mrs. Grant, Trinity.

## Reservists Will Meet Tonight

Owing to a large number of ex-Naval Reservists being at present in the city, a meeting has been called to take place in the Seamen's Institute at 8 o'clock tonight, when it is hoped to have a number present as matters of vital interest to the men will be discussed.

Commander Richard Howley, R.N., will occupy the chair.

Schooner Pax, P., Jensen, master, has cleared from Trinity for Dysart, Scotland, in ballast.

## Junior College Endorsed

The following message received by the Prime Minister yesterday from Dr. Burke speaks for itself:

Halifax, Oct. 29th.

Hon. Walter S. Monroe,  
Prime Minister,  
St. John's, Nfld.

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that your appeal to the Carnegie Corporation for fifteen thousand dollars per year to establish and maintain Junior University College in St. John's was unanimously endorsed to-day at meeting of University Presidents constituting the Central Advisory Committee.

VINCENT P. BURKE.

## Red Cross Line Will Maintain Weekly Service

We learn from Messrs Harvey & Co. agent of the Red Cross Line that a weekly service will be maintained throughout the winter and that the S. S. Silvia after making one more trip, will go in dry dock, at New York, to receive overhauling, and have some repairs effected.

The ship will leave here on November 15th arriving at New York on the 20th, and will then lay up for a week, sailing for here on the 29th. There will be no sailing from New York on the 22nd of November.

The S. S. Rosalind after arriving at New York on November 27th, will also lay up for a week, and will sail for here again on December 6th. Both ships will receive an overhauling and will be in first class condition to maintain a weekly service throughout the winter.

## Nfld. Govt. Railway

S. S. Argyle left St. Kyran's at 4.45 p.m. yesterday, outward.

S. S. Kyle reached Port aux Basques at 8.40 a.m. yesterday.

S. S. Malakoff left King's Cove at 10.40 a.m. yesterday, inwards.

S. S. Glencoe not reported since leaving Garnish on Monday morning, going west.

S. S. Sagona not reported since leaving Flower's Cove on Tuesday.

S. S. Clyde left Nipper's Harbor at 3.25 p.m. yesterday, inwards.

S. S. Meigle left Twillingate at 10.50 a.m. yesterday, coming south.

S. S. Prospero left Little Bay at 4.25 p.m. yesterday, coming south.

S. S. Portia sails on the western coastal service at 10 o'clock this morning.

## Victory Flour

VICTORY is a first Patent Flour of the very highest quality, and has been gaining steadily the past year in popularity not only with the Merchants of Newfoundland but with the Housewives.

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## Newfoundland Government Railway.

## SOUTH COAST AND ST. MARY'S BAY STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

S. S. PORTIA sails from Dry Dock Wharf 10 a.m. Thursday. Ship does not call at Argentinia.

## EMBARGO NOTICE.

Effective Nov. 1st, and until further notice, an embargo is placed against horses and cattle, from North Sydney to points on this system, and vice versa.

## BONAVISTA BAY

Until further notice, Safe Harbour has been added as port of call. Freight accepted Tuesdays and Thursdays. Portland has also been added as port of call—freight accepted Tuesdays.

## SOUTH COAST AND FORTUNE BAY—S.S. "GLENCOE"

Lamaline has been discontinued as port of call for S. S. Glencoe.

## HEADS THE POLL ALWAYS!

WINDSOR PATENT  
"Canada's Best Flour"

## PERSONAL

Mrs. Reg Dowden who has been on a visit to friends in the States, returned by the Silvia this morning.

Mrs. Jackson Roberts arrived by the Silvia this morning.

Messrs Jack Bell and Ron O'Toole arrived from Halifax by the Silvia this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Morine arrived from New York by the Silvia.

Mr. Richard Cramm, who had been on a visit to the States, returned by the Silvia this morning.

Mr. Cyril Duley was a passenger from New York by the Silvia.

## Portia Sails West

The S.S. Portia sailed on the western coastal service at 10 a.m. today, taking a full freight and the following passengers: Rev. Holland, Mrs. Holland, Miss A. Snelgrove, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Pike and eight in steerage.

The S.S. Sable I. is due at Halifax today from this port, on the way to Boston.

## The Hudson Bay Co. And Its Authorities

WINNIPEG, Oct. 29—"It is very much to the discredit of Canadian public men that the Hudson Bay project should have been started and so much money spent upon it and then abandoned on the plea that it is a practicable route."

That was the statement made by Premier John Bracken of Manitoba, on his return from a visit to Port Nelson, on the Hudson Bay, on which he was away nearly three weeks. Premier Bracken was accompanied by R. W. Hoey, M.P. for Springfield, and Brig.-Gen. R. W. Paterson, who is a member of the executive of the On-to-the-Bay association. Like the premier, Mr. Hoey was greatly impressed by what he saw on the trip and declared that as a result of it he was a more ardent advocate than ever of immediate completion of the Hudson Bay railway. General Paterson also spoke enthusiastically of the visit, saying it had simply confirmed his previous impression that there are few difficulties in the way of making Port Nelson a first-class port and that conditions which are frequently written up in the eastern papers do not appear not appear to exist at all, he said.

The party after leaving The Pas travelled along the Hudson Bay railway by gas car, and then made their way by canoe on the Nelson river to Port Nelson.

Premier Bracken in commenting on the trip said it was clear that the pulp wood, mineral and other resources of the northern country would be developed, and that the possibilities of the Nelson river, they were enormous, hundreds of thousands of horse power are at present going to waste.

"One of the things that impressed me first of all was the magnitude of the whole project so far as the railway is concerned," said Mr. Hoey. "It is a striking fact that four-fifths of the line has been completed, and I look upon the entire undertaking as a challenge to the enterprise and resourcefulness of Canada at this time."

The railway north of The Pas, Mr. Hoey said was in as good condition as any railway track in Canada. There were several gangs working on the road and indications pointed to the road being in splendid shape by the end of the season.

"As for agricultural resources it is almost impossible on a trip of this kind to say what there is back from the railway, but the country is very level, and so far as maintenance of the road is concerned, now completed, I would think it would be comparatively easy. I would regard it a calamity if the road were not finished in the immediate future before the great part of it that is constructed is allowed to deteriorate," declared Mr. Hoey.

There did not seem to be any real problem in carrying out the completion of the road in the opinion of Brig.-Gen. Paterson. "All the government has to do is to continue with the plans that were started," he said.

"This year, for instance, the Hudson Bay ship Nascope arrived at Chesterfield Inlet from Montreal on July 24, and reported that no ice what ever had been seen. Further to test the water of the Hudson Bay at Port Nelson, the three went for a swim and found the water no colder than that in the lake of the Woods. He was favorably impressed with the condition of the harbor works and bridges. It shows no trace of damage from either ice or storms, which he stated was very significant, considering the time that had elapsed since the work was completed.

S.S. Canadian Sapper left Montreal Wednesday night coming to this port, via Charlottetown.

## SHIPPING NOTES

The S.S. Sachem leaves Liverpool tomorrow for this port.

The S.S. Digby is now on the way to this port from Halifax and Boston.

S.S. Rosalind is due at New York today from this port, via Halifax.

The S.S. Silvia arrived in port at 7.30 a.m. today from New York.

S.S. Amanda leaves Boston today coming to this port via Halifax.

S.S. Yankton left Halifax on Monday and is due here today.

S.S. Paliki leaves Montreal for this port direct on November 6th.

## United States' Naval Plans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. (C.P.)—Great national and international interest attaches to the report which the general board of the navy will make before many weeks on the question of the relative places to be held by battleships and by aircraft and submarines in the U. S. naval establishment. The general board has begun to go into this question at the instance of President Coolidge who is interested in the possibilities of aircraft, especially since the world flight of U. S. fliers.

Although the board's report is not yet formulated, there is every reason to believe that it will not favor scrapping the battleship. It will undoubtedly favor development of aircraft, and submarines as well, as supplemental to the battleship but not as the main reliance of the navy.

The expectation here is that out of the agitation may come a new and definite naval program. Since the Washington conference, the naval policy of the United States has been drifting. Leading naval officers are anxious to have a program settled on. While there is difference among them as to just what the program should be, the sentiment appears to be for more cruisers, more airships, more submarines, all this without sacrificing the dreadnaught.

Navy officials are not entirely at ease because of the fact Japan is adding to her navy at a much more rapid rate than either the United States or Great Britain. The Japanese navy is being modernized in every way, with much attention to aircraft, sea-going submarines, and fast, light cruisers. There is, of course, no expectation of trouble in the Pacific but it has not escaped notice that the Japanese at Geneva have been aggressive and apparently are bent on opening up the immigration problem, something which the United States insists on regarding as a purely domestic question.

## The Captain's Question

A small up-river boat was leaving an outpost in China when the quartermaster hurried breathlessly up to the captain and informed him that they had not enough provisions to meet the demand of all the passengers.

The captain, a brawny Scot, stopped the boat and sent off the quartermaster in a small boat to obtain the required provender.

After a wait of nearly half an hour the quartermaster returned. The captain on looking over the side noticed that the small boat contained twelve bottles of whiskey and three loaves of bread. On seeing this he shouted to the quartermaster, "Mon, Sandy, what are ye doing with all that bread?"

ADVERTISEMENT IN THE EVENING ADVOCATE

## Arrived By Silvia

The twenty-seven persons rescued from the Carbonear schooner L. and S., by the S.S. Mount Clay and brought into Halifax by that ship, arrived here by the Silvia this morning, and will proceed to their homes in Carbonear by this evening's train. The people are loud in their praise of the treatment received from the captain, officers and crew of the rescue ship Mount Clay, and say that everything possible was done for their comfort.

## Committed For Trial

The preliminary hearing into the manslaughter charge against Leonard Gillespie Reid was concluded yesterday at the Magistrate's Court, when all the depositions of the witnesses were attested. The accused called no witnesses and was then committed for trial to the Supreme Court. Bail was renewed in the same sum as before and with the same bondsmen.

## The Judge And His Fish

Late one afternoon, while two Hebrews litigated about the merits or otherwise of a consignment of fish, Mr. Justice Darling remarked to counsel: "Mr. Blank, I don't follow this. Your last witness distinctly spoke of one barrel of fish. Now this witness speaks of a large number of barrels." Counsel: "My Lord, that is so. The last witness spoke of the one barrel which he selected for examination and testing, but the whole consignment which are are complaining of was one hundred barrels."

The Judge: "Ah, I see." And then, sotto voce, as he bent over his notes: "The further the case goes the more 'fishy' it becomes."

## Love Symptoms

"And do you really love me?" "Yes," said the young doctor. "The mere sight of you, Isabella, sets up violent cardiac disturbances, superinduces dryness of the palate, epiglottitis, and larynx, and brings on symptoms of vertigo."

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50,000 Muskrat Skins, also Silver Cross, White & Red Fox, Martin, Mink, Bear, Weasel and Lynx Skins, Cow Hides.

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Chas. Neal . . . 99 97 81 277

T. Picco . . . 89 105 102 296

W. R. Neal . . . 89 79 120 279

363 375 374 1113

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H. Renouf . . . 57 118 63 234

D. Carter . . . 130 96 97 321

L. Young . . . 84 88 101 273

W. McCrindle . . . 80 108 89 277

351 410 350 1111

9.00—Ayre and Song vs. G. Know-

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AYRE'S

R. Williams . . . 126 142 108 376

E. Taylor . . . 63 107 122 292

C. R. Ayre . . . 72 111 112 295

H. Dawe . . . 59 151 110 320

320 511 452 138

KNOWLINGS

R. Newell . . . 71 94 74 270

H. Legrow . . . 104 99 20 223

J. White . . . 104 106 109 319

H. Johns . . . 85 93 106 284

64 392 309 1065

## I Can If I Will

A motto there is, that is useful in life To help one through hurry and worry and strife.

'Tis the motto for youth, if he'd be a true man:

"I CAN IF I WILL," not I will if I can.

There's nothing too hard to be tackled by youth

In climbing the Hill of Success, 'tis a truth.

If this forms the basis of all his life's plan:

"I CAN IF I WILL," not I will if I can.

For slackers and idlers find many a ruse

For slacking and idling to make an excuse.

Eschew their weak motto, and say, like a man:

"I CAN IF I WILL," not I will if I can.

—Alice Wise.

## Save The Babies

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Mrs. H. W. LeMessurier . . . 5.00

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